

Wherever the Chinese go they carry with them their own habits and customs, and form themselves into communities apart, establishing a "Chinatown" where they live in all essential respects the same as their fellow countrymen who stay at home in the Middle Kingdom. And for the most part, the local authorities allow them ample latitude in this respect, so long as they do not offend, or manifest a tendency to cause annoyance or injury to the natives. It seems to be generally agreed that it is better to let the Chinese go their own way and live as they like, provided the ill effects of this non-interference are confined to the Chinese themselves. Where any interference is attempted, it is rather with the view, as in San Francisco, of making the life more irksome to them than that of their own country, in order of improving their conditions of existence. To take one typical instance, however stringent the law may be as to the qualifications of medical men and of dispensers of medicines, it seems to be generally conceded that the Chinese should be allowed to administer medicines to their own people without themselves being poisoned by their own quacks without their being liable to prosecution, so that wherever the Chinese are found in a number there are to be found Chinese doctors and Chinese drug shops. In the Philippines, however, the Spanish Authorities have taken a new departure in this respect. The laws in the Philippines with reference to the practice of medicine and the dispensing of drugs are exceptionally stringent, and any foreigner of European or American origin who wishes to establish himself there as a physician, surgeon, or druggist, has to be able to produce unequivocal proofs of having passed satisfactory examinations. Hitherto it has not been so with the Chinese. Any ignorant coolies without the slightest training in the art of the practice of medicine or the dispensing of things is now to be altered. A decree has just been issued by the Governor-General which subjects Chinese druggists to the same regulations as those of other nationalities. As druggists in China are not required to pass any examination it is not probable that Chinese druggists in the Philippines will be able to obtain a diploma, and the effect of a diploma or certificate, and the issue of the decrees will therefore be to shut up all Chinese drug shops. The preamble to the decree sets out the reasons on which it is based. It appears that in May, 1886, an inspection of these establishments was ordered. In none of them was found a single medicine bottle supplied with drugs; drugs are dispensed without the usual precautions being observed; and highly poisonous substances may thus be obtained without prescription. "From observations made in the Chinese ward of the Hospital of San Juan de Dios it appears that the empirical employment of the so-called medicines sold by Chinese druggists is highly dangerous to the health of the natives." It is further set out in the preamble that no ground exists for allowing privileges to the Chinese which are not enjoyed by other foreigners nor by Spaniards themselves. "But, as it would not be equitable in view of the vested interests which have grown up under the toleration of the Chinese in the practice of the above, forthwith, a period of three months' grace is allowed, after which the proprietors of Chinese dispensaries will be required to conform to the usual requirements of the law. The order will no doubt cause great dissatisfaction amongst the Chinese, who believe in their own system of medicine and will not submit to the compulsory closing of their drug shops." There can be no doubt, however, that the Spaniards are logically correct in the course they have taken. If it be necessary to impose restrictions on the sale of drugs in the case of Europeans and Indians, it cannot be less so in the case of Chinese. The only difference is that whereas such a law will always command the respect of a European community, Chinese communities will look upon it as an infringement of its privileges. The course taken in the neighbouring colony suggests the question whether some control could not be exercised over the sale of poisonous drugs in Hongkong. It would be a mistake to attempt to forcibly suppress the practice of Chinese medicine in Hongkong, and it would be unwise to seek the aid of European doctors when the natives, although it certainly seems anomalous that while a trained European is absolutely prohibited from practicing as a doctor unless he can produce diplomas of a certain grade, any Chinaman, no matter how ignorant, may practice with a free hand. However, we must not forget that the Chinese are more than as we think they ought to be. If the Chinese are not yet ready to accept Western medical science we must allow them to follow their own system until they become more enlightened. At the same time, the facilities which exist for murder by poison in Hongkong are calculated to raise misgivings as to the extent to which they may be availed of. It is not necessary to keep the secret of the sale of a poisonous drug; and even if a murderer gets possession of a poison, he still has to fear detection through the operation of the law which requires a medical certificate in connection with every death. Yet, notwithstanding the precautions which exist, murders by poisoning still recur in England. The population of Hongkong contains fewer criminals in proportion than the population of England, nor that would be murderers are less ready here than elsewhere to resort to poison as the means of carrying their designs into execution, while the risk of detection is really infinitesimal. They are not deterred by the possibility of misadventure, and there is no compulsory examination of the corpse by a qualified medical man. The death has to be registered at the Registrar-General's office, but the person reporting it can allege any cause he likes as the cause without being called upon to adduce any proof of the accuracy of his statements. Under circumstances such as these the density of human numbers, and being what it is, the inference irresistibly forces itself on the mind that murder by means of poison must be, comparatively speaking, a frequent crime in Hongkong. The subject is one which merits the careful consideration of the Government. The compulsory regulation of druggists' shops would be itself a step in the right direction, and it would give the Government the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the character of the men who sell drugs, and would pave the way for other and more far-reaching measures when the sense of public opinion might render it possible to enter on them. It is impossible, however, to strike at once at the evil, but to deal with it by slow degrees.

On the 28th inst. was held with closed doors. The question was discussed were eminently public questions. Insurance is in the present age a business necessity, and the conditions under which it is to be effected are a matter of interest to every commercial man. The gentlemen who attended the meeting officially, or some of them (for the opinion was not unanimous), seem to have thought that the interests of the companies they represented required that the meeting should be held in private. No reticence has, however, been observed as to what was done, and the decision of the meeting formed the principal subject of conversation in business circles yesterday afternoon. All that the public has misread by the exclusion of the press is that the meeting was held in a room detailed report of what was given to understand was a very interesting discussion, in the course of which the extent and the character of the trade of Hongkong were dealt with by some of the most influential commercial men in the colony. The decision arrived at by the meeting was that the agents should be requested to formulate a scheme for submission to the home offices. It will be remembered that some weeks ago telegraphic instructions were received by the agents of the latter to the effect that the tariff was suspended. Thereupon something in the nature of a panic took place on the local stock market in respect of insurance. In Shanghai the agents of the home offices ineffectually and without rhyme or reason reduced rates to the extent of fifty and in some cases seventy-five per cent. In Hongkong the agents, more sensible than their northern counterparts, took no action in this direction; pending receipt of written advice. It is now known that the rates should be as low as is compatible with safety, but it is believed that in the North this margin has been passed, owing to the hasty and ill-considered action of the agents there. However this may be, it must also be borne in mind that a large amount of capital has been invested in insurance in the colony. In the North, the fluctuations in rates are calculated to cause serious loss, largely counterbalancing any public advantage likely to be derived from the reduction. In any case the agents at Shanghai cannot be credited with zeal for the public good, but seem to have entered on a cut-throat policy simply for the sake of outdoing one another. The American phrase, out "more cunningness." Written instructions have now been received from the home offices, and it appears there is no desire on their part for an all-round reduction in rates. To understand the position it is necessary to state that the home offices for the most part belong to a tariff association and are bound not to accept risks at rates lower than those of the tariff association. This has been assented. The colonial and foreign offices do not belong to the association, and have therefore a free hand. The local companies, although they also are outside the tariff association, are practically as conservative as those who are in it, or even more so. The home companies are animated by unpopularity towards the tariff offices, and they consider that the tariff has been prejudiced by the action of certain of their non-tariff offices, and in order to place themselves in a position to compete with the latter, it was agreed to suspend the tariff. A war of rates, however, would do no good to any of the offices, while the agents, who work on a percentage commission, would have to do two or three times the amount of work for the same remuneration. Hence there is a general desire for a amicable arrangement, and the resolution come to yesterday is really the first step towards the formation of a tariff association for China. It is very possible that the movement may be successful. It is a common saying that competition is good for trade, but there is a point beyond which competition may be carried, and it is probably likely that the excessively low rates now current in Shanghai and the North will be long adhered to; though some permanent reduction in rates must be expected, as the risk of fire, owing to better styles of building, decreases, and the facilities for coping with it when it occurs increase. There is, however, as we remarked, the previous question of the market for insurance in Hongkong and at the Treaty Ports which as yet has only been exploited to a comparatively small extent, and we believe both local and home offices are waiting to the fact that it will pay them to enlarge their sphere of operations and take Chinese risks which have hitherto been dealt with by local and outside offices in competition between themselves. It is a subject which was commented on in these columns some years ago and which is now exciting some attention; that is, that while the local offices maintain a fire engine of their own (chiefly employed in extinguishing fires in houses on which foreign offices have risks) and also contribute largely to the fire brigade, they are not prepared to pay anything in this way. We hear that a movement is on foot to rectify this state of things, and that a scheme is being elaborated by which the outside offices will be called upon to contribute their fair share in bearing the burden of the expense of maintaining the fire extinguishing appliances of the colony.

**THE ACTING GOVERNOR AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.**

The Governor, the Acting Governor says, is "looked upon" as a thoroughly antagonistic force. The very remarkable utterance of this censure on Thursday, when he was waited upon by a deputation with reference to the postponement of the Public Health Bill, are certainly not calculated to increase the confidence of the public in the Government. His Excellency says the Government does not care anything about the Bill, and that Sir WILLIAM H. MARSH, the Acting Governor, may have said, "Whose word are we to take then?" asked the Hon. W. RYMER. "At present, mine," replied His Excellency. It is impossible not to admire the frankness of Major-General CAMERON, and also his energy. EB is a man who can think for himself and who has the courage of his opinions. He is not a man always command admiration, even from those who most widely differ from him, albeit he may bluntly tell them they have no consciences. But the brief experience the colony has had of Major-General CAMERON's administration must, we think, convince every one of the constant danger to which it is exposed by the suggestion that it had, as has sometimes been subject, a military Governor permanently. Each one would want to act as a Dictator, rather than a constitutional Governor, and

respect. When Mr. ERNEST remarked that the Legislative Council was not in session, His Excellency replied:—"There is no session. Sir GEORGE BOWEN was the first to introduce session here, but we have no session." When Sir GEORGE BOWEN introduced the system of having a regular session, the matter was plainly stated in Council and was thoroughly approved of. Nor is His Excellency's statement correct in the case of the standing orders, in saying there is no session. The first order reads—"The ordinary meetings of the Legislative Council shall be held on each Wednesday during the session." As the Council has not been formally prorogued this year it may be technically held to be still in session, but it is not in session in the ordinary sense of the word, having a regular session is not in existence. His Excellency asks—"Why should we be working in a friendly way? Why must we be pulling in opposite directions?" How is it possible to avoid pulling in opposite directions if no regard is to be paid to established practice, and if the Governor or to-morrow's Government is allowed to do as it pleases, does not each of itself bound to the utterance of the Governor of yesterday?

One point which was mentioned several times in the course of the discussion was the proposition of the Government to turn twenty thousand people out of their homes in order to reduce overcrowding. His Excellency said—"Where this idea started from that twenty thousand people were to be returned out from their homes to the streets. I do not know." Mr. MACBRYEN said that the Government had proposed that the Bill pass twenty thousand persons will be rendered homeless. I cannot think how this ridiculous statement got about, but it is a pity that those who know better did not take the trouble to explode such an "absurd idea." We are not aware that any idea has been entertained that the twenty thousand persons are to be turned into the streets and that the Government intend to turn them out of their homes. The Government intend to transfer from their present homes to new homes was distinctly stated in the Legislative Council. The "rendering homeless" and "turning into the street" are, we presume, merely expressions introduced by the speakers for rhetorical effect and with the view of making the opponents of the Bill appear to be in the right. It is a pity that the Council that the regulations to be made for overcrowding would be applied gradually in one district at a time, and, of course, only as new houses became available for the accommodation of the surplus population. But the fact remains that within a time not yet definitely fixed upon twenty thousand persons are, if the views of the promoters of the Bill prevail, to be turned out of the centre of the colony. Say that the Chinese population is one hundred and fifty thousand. That number will be reduced to one hundred and thirty thousand. What will be the effect? The landlords will not be likely to reduce their rents, and the remaining one hundred and thirty thousand will have to pay the same rent that is now paid by one hundred and thirty thousand. The result will be that the land will grow in value. The Government propose to give the occupants of houses in the central district more room, but the occupants must not lose sight of the fact that they will have to pay very dearly for the boon. It is assumed that the opposition to the Bill comes solely from land owners. The tenants as a body have not expressed themselves either in favour or against it. They think that it is going to give them a great deal of nothing they are very much mistaken. The question has been raised as to whether the loss would fall on the landlords or the tenants. Probably the landlord would suffer some, what, in fact considerably, but the person who would have to bear the bulk of the loss would be the tenant. Rents in Hongkong are the lowest in the colony. On account of the effects of the Bill now under consideration, if it passed, would be to make them still more so. The question is therefore as much a tenant's as a landlord's question. No one denies that there is overcrowding, and that it is desirable to reduce it. The question is how is this to be done? Let the Government be honest and say that the Chinese population, and the surplus population will have a tendency to flow in that direction, but compulsory removal, even though applied gradually, cannot fail to impose great hardship on a section of the population who are least able to bear it.

If there has been some nonsense talked by the opponents of the Bill it cannot be denied that there has been a great deal talked in its advocacy. Perhaps the most ridiculous feature of all this is that the discussion was by reference to the infant mortality by the Acting Governor and Mr. MACBRYEN on Thursday. There is no doubt that many children die in the colony literally of filth, but what power on earth can compare Chinese mothers to wash their babies if they don't want to. And in this matter it is clear that the Government are in question. The children do not die from sewer gas, but from deaths from inhalation of sewer gas are rare; but if these are what the Acting Governor and Mr. MACBRYEN allude to, we not get on with the drainage improvements forthwith, instead of waiting until the dispossessed building classes are fought out? The same will be repeated to the common lodging houses. To Mr. MACBRYEN reference to the principle that common lodging houses require supervision is universally conceded. Why should our sanitary reformers not do the work ready to their hand instead of waiting until other and quite separate questions are settled. It cannot be contended that the building classes are a matter of waiting, and that every man is to wait until they are settled in their homes for a long time. The Colonial Office itself seemed to be in no hurry in the matter. A despatch from Hongkong on the 27th February still remains unanswered. The question of compensation arises in connection with these classes, and the Colonial Office is no doubt waiting for the Government to pay for the places to be given to the Chinese. Is the compensation possible? Where the ground is the most valuable it is cut up into the smallest pieces. These are in a large number of cases 15 feet by 30 feet deep. The ground is worth \$10 per foot. A yard 11 feet by 10 feet would contain 160 feet, which at \$10 comes to \$1,600. But, as was remarked, the Government are not to be taken off the length of the house, already too short, but that which is left is also depreciated. We are informed by one who has had great experience in these matters that a 30 feet shop deprived of 10 feet in this way would be reduced in value by one half, and that the Government would have to pay \$5,000 for it would not fetch more than \$2,500. The Government, as to the value of the yard at the back, the tenant was compelled to keep it clean and

\$700,000, and, Mr. MacDewar added, it was a great exaggeration to say that it would be millions of dollars. Mr. SHARP, we understand, estimates it at \$10,000,000. Those thousand houses at \$1,000 each would amount to the latter sum, and as a large number will be depreciated to double that amount, perhaps the latter estimate is not so wide of the mark as even Mr. MacDewar's. It is interesting to note that there are in the colony who suppose that taxation to such an extent would be tolerated? Is there anything in the condition of the colony to warrant such an expenditure?

Continual reference is made to Mr. CHADWICK and his report. Years have elapsed since Mr. CHADWICK was here, and his report is now of little value. Internal, and a steady improvement is still going on from day to day. It is idle to cite a report ten years old, as accurately setting out the state of affairs to-day. It must more over be borne in mind that Mr. CHADWICK approached the subject purely from the theoretical point of view, without any reference whatever to the economical side of the question, and as regards Mr. CHADWICK's commission, it is well that an inadvertent inaccuracy into which His Excellency fell on Thursday should be set right. In the first place His Excellency said that Parliament had sent out a Commission "to inquire into our dirty, filthy, insanitary condition." Being corrected on this point by Mr. RYAN, His Excellency said that the Commission was CHADWICK, and the fact remained "that the state of the colony was such that it required an inquiry to be made." This was not so. Mr. CHADWICK was sent out by the Secretary of State, not because the Secretary of State had come to the conclusion that the colony was in a "dirty, filthy, insanitary condition," but because he was unable to come to a conclusion either way, and was the other. Controversy reports were being received from Governor HENDERSON and the Surveyor-General and the Colonial Surgeon, and this was the reason Mr. CHADWICK was sent out to draw up an independent report—not because it was considered the state of the colony required it, but because the divergence of opinion between the Governor and the officials required it. Mr. Major-General CAMERON is, by Mr. SHARP said on Thursday, a new comer, and his acquaintance with that unhappy period of the colony's history is evidently very limited.

### THE CANADIAN PACIFIC ROUTE TO HONGKONG.

In the House of Commons on the 20th May Mr. W. H. SMYTH, in reply to a question as to the Canadian-Pacific route to the Far East, said: "The Dominion Government is at present studying the Majesty's Government to grant a subsidy to a line of steamers which the Canadian-Pacific Railway Company is willing to establish between Vancouver and Hongkong. It is not suggested that such subsidy should be given as an assistance to the railway, but the proposed steamship service is being considered on its own merits, the question being whether the additional cost of such a route to the Empire generally of maintaining an efficient service of powerful vessels in the North Pacific will justify an application to Parliament for an annual subsidy of not less than £45,000." The question of whether this subsidy should be given or not will be brought before Parliament, it appears, in the course of the next few days. Meanwhile the Hongkong and Shanghai Steamship Company has been requested by the agents of the Company to express an opinion favourable to the proposed line. The Chamber some time ago expressed the opinion that the new route was practically useless as a mail route for the Far East. It has now, as will be seen from the correspondence in another column, come to a different conclusion, and supports the line (the vessels to alternate between the Pacific and the Atlantic, the S. N. Co.) provided Hongkong is not called upon to share in the expense. This is a wise decision. From an Imperial and political point of view it is of the utmost importance that a line of quick steamers should be maintained in the North Pacific, now that railway communication through Canada has been perfected. England thus secures an additional quick route to the East, and, in seasons, while the steamers, being 13-14 knots and fitted for service as armed cruisers, will materially add to the preponderance of England's navy in these waters. In view of the growing power of Russia in the North Pacific this is an advantage that cannot be ignored. But there is also the question of communication with India, which is a consideration of the greatest importance. The new route could not compete with the Suez Canal route as regards India, but in time of war the canal might be blocked, and even if it remained open the troops might probably have to run the gauntlet of the enemy's ships in the Mediterranean, while serious danger from the same cause might be apprehended in the case of the Suez Canal. In the North Pacific the risk of encroachment from an enemy would be much smaller under the existing condition of affairs at all events, while the new route has a distinct advantage over the Cape route in point of speed. In any case, an alternative route is an unquestionable gain, as the enemy will have to attack them all, which would necessitate a division of their forces, and, in the event of a force. From an Imperial point of view, therefore, it is eminently desirable that encouragement should be given to the establishment of a line of fast steamers, which may at any time be requisitioned as armed cruisers. Looking at the matter from a local point of view, it is equally clear that it is a great advantage to have many steamers visiting the port of Hongkong. But the colony cannot with any show of reason be asked to contribute to the subsidy. We already pay more for our postal facilities than we ought to do, and have contributed to the defence of the island on a scale which has placed a very severe strain indeed on the finances of the colony. Therefore, as regards the direct interest of Canada, we must be dealt with as such. That the Imperial Parliament may recognize the importance of the question is earnestly to be hoped, and the powerful advocacy the new line has already received from eminent statesmen and the friendly disposition of the Government will give some promise that the hope will be realized. If the line, as established, will lead to a considerable extension of trade admits of no doubt. The population of Canada is rapidly increasing, and the country's own powers of commerce market will in a short time create a good demand for tea and other Chinese products. The United States Government will be reached by the new route, but it will be by other routes. Whether the new line

sent. We will then be practically independent of foreign steamers for the carriage of our mails.

### CHINESE LIFE IN HONGKONG.

Life in Hongkong has been described by friendly and unfriendly critics with more or less accuracy; but, strange to say, few or none have noticed how ignorant even the oldest residents among us, of the manners and customs of the Chinese, are, and how ignorant the intelligent traveller, with a possible book of travels in his mind's eye, seeks for information on this subject, it is not impossible that he may get, if not the very words, at least the sentiment of the Californian Poet, when he says:—

For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain  
This Hesperian Chaos is peculiar.

There is a great injustice, then, in Hongkong, that has this growing up in our midst a new generation of men of quite a different stamp from the original white-leathered throng that thronged down here from Whampoa, or over from Macao, on the cession of the Island. There is growing up among us a class of rich, enterprising men, who have made money in the Colony, have invested it here, have taken pride in its prosperity, and, except for a certain ancestral regard, are as much pilgrims and strangers among their brethren of the mainland, as a Baba whose ancestors emigrated to Singapore in a junk sixty or seventy years ago. These men form the backbone of our native trade, many of them speak English with fluency, in business they are shrewd, practical, and are quick to grasp the advantages of foreign methods of business, such as insurance, and of foreign inventions, as the most enterprising among ourselves. In addition to these, many wealthy Chinamen who have made money in America, Australia, and elsewhere have also made Hongkong the city of their adoption. Finding the Anglo-Chinese of Hongkong more intelligent than those in the interior, secure vegetating existence in their native villages, or even in Canton itself. When we see these men in the street we cannot disassociate them from types of the ordinary Chinamen, little knowing that the men are as good-heads as ourselves are, though not so on-the-spot perhaps, as appreciating more correctly our position, and the difficulties of the situation—the prejudices, the vested interests, the inertia, the corruption—are to be overcome before any great reform in the administration and development of the Empire can be inaugurated. It is a pity that there are so few, but their number is increasing every day, with the increased demand and increasing commerce, and it is to be earnestly desired that the Government should take the initiative for the erection of family residences and burial grounds, will make them more thoroughly Hongkongites and less of the alien than they have hitherto been. There is as much reason to doubt their loyalty to us as to doubt that of the British Japs, who, though of Sinitic race, are more English than the English themselves, or of the Parsees, whose devotion to England has been proverbial. Loyalty, it is well known, has no base provincial, no peculiar garb, no gores; hand-in-hand with good Government, strict justice, equal rights before the law, and wherever there is security as to life and property and a *carrière ouverte* to all that live beneath the flag.

Unfortunately, whether it is on account of the migratory nature of the European population, or of the national exclusiveness that intercourse with the native community, though more frequent of recent years, is limited chiefly to matters of business and of domestic service. Except on the part of missionaries and other specialists, no serious effort has been made to understand the Chinese, or what their aims are and how they regard a public matter, and the difficulties of the Colony we have run through against their most cherished prejudices, and when least suspecting or intending it, have made ourselves ridiculous in the eyes of the whole native population. They study us far more keenly than we do them, and year by year they demand greater opportunities for knowing about our ways of life and thought, and the Chinese Government, and the Hongkongites have made it a condition of their subscription to the Jubilee Fund that their new Chamber of Commerce or Native "Guild Hall" shall contain an English library and a liberal supply of the best English papers and reviews. It is urged against this class that they are conceited and pompous, but we must remember that we have to deal with what LOWELL happily terms "A certain conceited, happy-go-lucky, foreigners," a certain aggravating patronage, which no Englishman will stand himself off, but which he has no compunction in inflicting, all unconsciously perhaps, on his foreign and native friends, to whom it is exceedingly galling. To a better mutual understanding of the Chinese, a better mutual understanding of the English, *scilicet quid non*, but what we hold usually important is a slight knowledge of the principles underlying the Chinese social life, which, thanks to the writings of LINGSS, WILLIAMS, and others, is a matter of no great difficulty. Every one has a pretty fair idea of what constitutes an English gentleman—of the way of thought, the social life, the Chinese gentleman and how to make a *bonne entente* with such a one? But it is this very ignorance that has caused all the friction and distrust and kept the two communities so distinctly apart, when it was their interest to be harmoniously together.

As we have already indicated, there is a strong, steady foreign tendency among the Chinese, and this is particularly true of the population, and naturally enough, as their interests are bound up with the welfare of the Island and the extension of its foreign trade. But it will be a mistake to imagine that with a liking for things foreign and a cherishing loyalty for the Government, and that these again be the growth of the Chinese mind, we have grown into a *tabula rasa*, we always suspect the Anglo-American Chinaman, and more than once have heard such a one, after a stretch of a few years, when growing sleek and well-to-do in Empire employ, declare the very means by which he has risen, assert that if he had twenty millions not one of them would he receive the so-called advantage of a western civilisation, and that he would rather have the means to the prosperity of the colony, but that man who, while firmly holding to what is best in his country's literature and civilisation, is resolved to do all that on him lies to further and introduce, after due trial, what is best from the culture and civilisation of the West.

The class just referred to consists of a large section of the upper stratum of the native population, and those who depend for their livelihood directly as foreigners—

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It is on every ground much to be regretted that the meeting of the insurance agents

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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Miss LUCY FRASER  
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Miss MAY MELVILLE,  
which occasion will be produced for the  
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RANDP'S "BIRTHDAY."

PART 2ND.  
MUSICAL OLIO,  
which several well-known Local Amateurs  
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Look out for particulars of Programme in  
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or A. CATTANEO..... Musical Director

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I am a undersigned Members of your Company,  
to tender you our thanks for your kindness  
and courtesy at all times during our pleasant  
travels and social associations.

May I wish you a pleasant voyage and success  
in your undertakings.

We beg to remain,  
Yours truly,  
ALF. HOLLAND.  
FRANCIS HAGEN.  
MAY MELVILLE.  
W. TITTE.

J. C. DUNBAR.      C. MORGAN.  
 W. F. POLLOCK,      W. G. ALLAN,  
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 ative Houses, Godowns and their Contents  
 erent Rates  
 tributor of Business to either Company,  
 er Shareholder or not, will participate in  
 tain that the Company in General Meet-  
 all sanction.  
 Rates and Particulars, apply to  
**JOHN ANDREW.**

Office Opposite the HONGKONG HOTEL.  
 Agong, 30th June, 1887. [261]  
**DEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**  
 RE LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
 E Company's Steamship  
 "DARDANUS,"  
 in Purdy, will be despatched as above  
 DAY, the 30th inst. at TEN O'CLOCK.  
 Freight or Passage apply to

UTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
 Hongkong, 29th June, 1887. [1110  
 UGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
 LIMITED.  
 SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCOW.  
 & Company's Steamship  
 "HAIPHONG,"  
 from S. Asstoa, to be despatched for the  
 Ports on SATURDAY, the 2nd July,

Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Bangkok, 30th June, 1887. [1259  
& SWATOW, SINGAPORE, AND  
BANGKOK.  
SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.  
E (company's Steamer

PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAO,"  
 n A. Benson, will be despatched for the  
 Ports on SATURDAY, the 2nd of July,  
 1887 P.M.  
 Freight or Passage, apply to  
 YUEN FAT HONG,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 30th June, 1887. [1262  
 CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP  
 COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.  
Company's Steamship  
"ZAFIRO."  
The Talbot, will be despatched for the  
Ports on SATURDAY, the 2nd July  
10 P.M.  
Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 30th June, 1887. [1258

FOR BANGKOK DIRECT.

SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.  
E Company's Steamer

"TAICHIOW."

A J. Newton, will be despatched for the Port on SUNDAY, the 3rd of July, at

Freight or Passage, apply to

YUEN FAT HONG,  
Agents. 112/3  
Kong, 30th June, 1887.  
FOR SANDAKAN;  
The British Barque  
"BILLY SIMPSON."  
Brown, will be despatched as above on  
WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 6th July, at DAY.  
Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Yokong, 29th June, 1887. 1236  
 NORTHERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-  
 SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.  
 SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND  
 ADELAIDE, VIA FOCHOW.  
 Great Port DARWIN, and taking through  
 to New Zealand, TASMANIA, &c.)  
 Steamship

"**AIRLIE.**"  
 An **ELLIS** will be despatched for the above  
 on **WEDNESDAY**, the 6th July, at  
 4.30 P.M.  
 Freight or Passage, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.,**  
 Agents,  
 10, Broad Street, London, W.  
 Hongkong, 30th June, 1887. 1257  
**LEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**  
 FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Company's Steamship  
 "DEUCALION"  
 Asquith, will be despatched as above on  
 SATURDAY, the 7th July.  
 Freight or Passage, apply to  
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
 Hongkong, 29th June, 1887.







Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$20 per share.  
 Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$20 per share.  
 Pancho and Sanchia Das Sumanan Mining Company, Limited—\$14 per share, fully paid up.  
 Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—18 per share.  
 Hongkong Rone Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$30 per share.  
 Hongkong and Macao Glass Manufacturing Co., Limited—40 per cent. discount.  
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—40 per cent. premium.  
 Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited—38 per cent. premium.  
 Singapore Insurance Company, Limited—\$18 per share.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—6 per cent. premium.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—8 per cent. premium, sales.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan, 1888 B—5 per cent. premium, sales.  
 Chinese Imperial Government 1885 Dollar Loan—3 per cent. premium.

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Macdonald &amp; Co.'s Register.)

June 24th,		
Barometer—3 A.M.	.....	29.93
Barometer—1 P.M.	.....	29.94
Barometer—4 P.M.	.....	29.94
Thermometer—3 A.M.	.....	57
Thermometer—1 P.M.	.....	69
Thermometer—4 P.M.	.....	69
Thermometer—3 A.M. (Wet bulb)	.....	78
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	.....	70
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	.....	60
Thermometer—Maximum	.....	80
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	.....	31



